

APPARATUS FOR ATTACHING SUTURE TO BONE

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Background of the Invention

5 This invention relates to an apparatus for attaching sutures to bone and more particularly to doing so arthroscopically.

10 It is desirable to be able to attach a suture to bone with the suture encircling a portion of the hard material which forms the surface portion of the bone so that the strength of that hard portion of the bone forms a strong anchor for the suture. Apparatus for anchoring sutures in this way is sold by Orthopedic Systems Inc. under the name COHN Suture Fixation Device. That apparatus provides two intersecting drilled holes into the bone through which a suture can be passed, but it is not readily adapted to arthroscopic surgery because it requires that a large opening be made for access to the bone.

20 Summary of Invention

25 In accordance with this invention, a suture can be attached to the bone with the same final strength that is achieved with the COHN S.F.D. and the procedure may be performed arthroscopically. The procedure is performed by insertion of a small cannula to the bone through overlying soft tissue. A drill guide with at least two generally parallel bores is inserted in the cannula and used for drilling two parallel holes in the bone through the hard material near the surface of the bone down into the soft interior material of the bone. The two holes in the bone need not intersect.

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A suture pusher is then inserted through one of the bores in the drill guide and operated to push a suture loop through the soft bone material from one hole to the other. At the tip of the suture pusher 5 is a suture pushing end which is pivoted from one bore hole to the other using an actuating means. The suture pusher may take the form of a scissors-like device which has a set of scissors handles located at one end of a pair of parallel arms.

10 The suture pusher is provided with an eye to carry the suture or it may be provided with a notched end similar to that employed in the COHN S.F.D. When the suture pushing end is inserted through one hole and pivots to the other hole it carries the loop of 15 the suture which may be retrieved with a hook through the second hole in the manner in which a suture is retrieved with a COHN S.F.D. Once the suture is in place extending into and out of the bone, the suture pusher and drill guide are withdrawn; knots may be 20 tied in the suture and passed along the suture through the cannula to the bone; the ends of the suture are clipped off and the cannula is removed.

25 It may be possible to fix a suture using the drill guide alone without the cannula where the drill guide performs the function of the cannula, but it is preferred to use separate drill guides and cannulas so that knots can be passed down the suture to the bone while surrounding soft tissue is held back.

30 In this manner a suture can be attached to the bone firmly anchored by encircling the bridge of hard bone material between the two parallel drill holes, and the attachment is accomplished without leaving metal anchoring materials in the bone. The suture may be used for attaching any desired material to the 35 bone as for instance where the end of a ruptured

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tendon may be initially held to the bone by the cannula and then attached to the bone by the suture.

Detailed Description

5 In the accompanying drawings Fig. 1 is a side perspective view of the cannula with a schematic diagram of a shoulder to which a ruptured tendon is to be attached;

10 Fig. 2 is an exploded view of the apparatus of this invention;

15 Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of the cannula with the drill guide in place;

Fig. 4 is a side elevational view of the apparatus of this invention with all parts assembled;

20 Fig. 5 is a side schematic representation of an alternative embodiment of the suture pusher of this invention;

Figs. 6 through 12 are a series of figures showing the sequence of steps performed in accordance with the invention.

25 Referring now in detail to the drawings and particularly to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, a cannula 10 having a handle 12 is used to form a passageway for arthroscopic surgery to attach a tendon 14 to a bone 16 through overlying soft tissue 18.

30 The end of the cannula may contain a removable plug 20 to facilitate insertion of the cannula through the soft tissue, and the inner end of the cannula may contain teeth 22 by which the tendon 14 may be grasped by the cannula. A drill guide 24 has a handle 55 and contains two generally parallel bores 26 and 28 preferably 1/8 inch in diameter separated by a central web preferably 30 1/8 inch in diameter.

4 The suture pusher 32, which is constructed somewhat like a rongeur or arthroscopic grabber, is

comprised of a pair of scissors handles 56, 58 extending angularly from the distal ends of a pair of parallel arms 52, 54. A first embodiment of the suture pusher is shown in Figure 4 and Figures 9
5 through 12.

A suture pushing end 64 is connected to the proximal end of the parallel arms 52, 54. At the proximal end of the suture pushing end is an eye 38 through which a suture 41 is threaded as illustrated
10 in Fig. 9. When the suture pushing member 64 is pivoted as described below, it carries the suture from one hole in the bone to the other as shown in Fig. 10. The distal end of the suture pushing end connects to parallel arm 52 at fixed pivot 70.

15 The suture pusher 32 of the first embodiment has four essential pivot points. Fixed pivot 60 joins scissors handles 56, 58 at their point of intersection. Parallel arm 54 is connected to scissors handle 58 at pivot 62 on the distal end and is connected to suture pushing end 64 at pivot 68.
20 Fixed pivot 70 joins suture pushing end 64 to parallel arm 52.

25 To pivot the suture 41 from the first hole 42 to the second hole 40, scissors handle 58 is pivoted away from scissors handle 56 around fixed pivot 60. This causes parallel arm 54 to slide in the distal direction, towards the scissors handles, thereby pulling on suture pushing end 64 at pivot point 68. The suture pushing end 64 pivots about fixed pivot
30 70, carrying the suture 41 into the second hole 40.

35 Figure 5 is a schematic side representation of an alternative embodiment of the suture pusher. This embodiment is quite similar to the first embodiment but may be preferred because it allows the surgeon to pivot the suture from the first hole into the second

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hole by closing the scissors handles rather than by opening them.

A pair of scissors handles 56a, 58a extends angularly from the distal ends of a pair of parallel arms 52a, 54a. Scissors handles 58a and 56a are joined by fixed pivot 60a, and scissors handle 58a is connected to parallel arm 52a at pivot 62a. At its proximal end, parallel arm 52a is attached to suture pushing end 64a at pivot point 68a. Fixed pivot 70a joins parallel arm 54a to suture pushing end 64a.

The proximal end of parallel arm 54 has a downwardly angled portion 72 which extends from the parallel arm at an obtuse angle and joins a second parallel portion 74 at the proximal end of the angled portion 72. The second parallel portion 74 of parallel arm 54a is parallel to the proximal portion of the suture pushing end 64a.

To use the alternative embodiment of the suture pusher, scissors handle 58a is pivoted around fixed pivot 60a in a distal direction, moving towards scissors handle 56a. This causes parallel arm 52a to slide in a proximal direction, thereby pushing suture pushing end 64a at pivot 68a and causing the suture pushing end 64a to pivot around fixed pivot 70a. The suture (not shown) is thereby carried by the eye 38 into the second hole (not shown).

As explained above this apparatus is used as follows: The cannula 10 is inserted into the tissue as illustrated in Fig. 6 until it engages the bone where a suture is to be attached. Where the tendon 14 is to be attached to the bone by the suture the tendon is grasped and held to the bone by the cannula as the cannula is inserted and the drill guide 24 is then inserted as shown in Fig. 7. A drill is then used as shown in Fig. 8 to drill two holes 40 and 42

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aligned with the bores 26 and 28 respectively of the drill guide.

A suture 41 is then threaded through the eye 38 in the suture pusher 32 and the suture pusher is 5 forced into the bore 28 of the drill guide and into the hole 42, such that the two parallel arms 52 and 54 extend through one bore of the drill guide 24 as shown in Fig. 9. Pivoting scissors handle 58 around pivot pin 60 as described above causes the suture 10 pushing end 64 to push the suture 41 from one hole 42 to the other hole 40.

Once the suture pushing member 64 penetrates from the hole 40 to the hole 42 as illustrated in 15 Figs. 10 and 11, one end of the suture may be retrieved through the drill bore 26 by a suitable suture hook 50 as shown in Fig. 11.

Finally once the suture has been retrieved out 20 through the bore 26, the suture pusher and the drill guide may be withdrawn. Knots are then tied in the suture and passed down the cannula to attach the tendon 14 to the bone 16, and the excess ends of the suture may be cut off and the cannula withdrawn leaving the suture attached as shown in Fig. 12.

25 While certain details of the invention have been illustrated and described herein it is obvious that many modifications thereof may be made.

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